

Outline: Soviet Policy-Making Machinery

- I. Introduction and Summary. (Will include a) scope of Soviet policy-making; b) extreme centralization in Presidium; c) limitations on information; d) influence of personalities on machinery.) (OCI)
- II. Top policy-making organizations
 - A. Discussion of interlocking Party-Government directorate (OCI)
 - B. Party
 1. Nominal functions of Party Congress and Central Committee (OCI)
 2. Presidium
 - a. Organization and functions (OCI)
 - b. Special position of Khrushchev (OCI)
 - c. Information available to Presidium (OCI, DDP)
 3. Central Committee Secretariat (OCI)
 - a. CC departments
 - C. Government
 1. Nominal functions of Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers (OCI)
 2. Presidium of Council of Ministers (OCI)
 3. Ministerial and State Committee structure (ORR, OCI)

(This section will include all available information on the structure, functions, and inter-relations of these bodies.)

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-2-

III. The most important organizations concerned with the execution of national policy.

- A. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (OCI)**
- B. Ministry of Foreign Trade (ORR)**
- C. State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations (ORR)**
- D. CEMA (ORR)**
- E. Soviet Intelligence Services (DDP)**
- F. Foreign Communist Parties (OCI, DDP)**
- G. Ministry of Defense (OCI)**
- H. Scientific organizations (OSI)**
- I. Gosplan, specialized State Committees and the Sovnarkhozy (ORR)**

(This section will discuss the organization and functions of these organizations, with emphasis on their role in the execution of policy.)

IV. Application of this machinery to certain important national policy questions.

- A. Conduct of operations against a foreign country**
- B. Response to international crises (OCI)**
- C. Development, selection, and production of weapons systems**
- D. Formulation of national economic goals (ORR) (OSI, ORR)**
- E. Formulation of national scientific policy (OSI)**

(This section will attempt to reconstruct the functioning of Soviet policy-making machinery in selected examples under each heading.)

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Outline: Chinese Communist Policy-Making Machinery

- I. Introduction and Summary. (Will include a) scope of Chinese Communist policy-making; b) extreme centralization in Politburo; c) limitations on information; d) influence of personalities on machinery.) (OCI)
- II. The Chinese Communist Party--formulator of broad national policy. (OCI)
 - A. Organs nominally engaged in policy formulation
 1. Party Congress
 2. Central Committee
 - B. Organs with actual power of policy formulation
 1. Politburo
 - a. Standing Committee of the Politburo
 - b. Mao's special position
 - c. Information available to top leadership
 2. Party Secretariat
 - a. Central Departments

(This section will include all available information on the structure, functions, and inter-relations of these bodies.)
- III. The Government--formulator of plans to implement national policy and executor of national policy.
 - A. National People's Congress--rubber stamp organization (OCI)
 - B. State Council--premier and vice premiers (OCI)

CONFIDENTIAL

-2-

1. Ministry of Defense (OCI)
2. Organizations concerned with foreign affairs (OCI)
3. Offices and Ministries concerned with other political affairs (OCI)
4. Intelligence Services (ODP)
5. Economic Planning (ORR)
6. Economic Offices and Ministries (ORR)
7. Scientific organizations and activities (OSI)

(This section will discuss the organization and functions of these organizations, with emphasis on their role in the execution of policy and their contributions to the making of it.)

IV. Application of this machinery to certain important national policy questions.

- A. Conduct of operations against a foreign country (OCI)
- B. Behaviour in international crises (OCI)
- C. Formulation of national agricultural policy (ORR)
- D. Formulation of national scientific policy (OSI)

(This section will attempt to reconstruct the functioning of policy-making machinery in selected examples under each heading).

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